REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,790.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
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First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do ..... 4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th Jan. 1874, at 4 P.M.

January 1874.		February 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leaves Tuticorin 1
,, Rutnagherry	25	,, Colombo 2
,, Vingorla	25	,, Galle 3
,, Goa	26	,, Negapatam 6
,, Carwar	27	,, Pondicherry 7
,, Mangalore	27	,, Madras 8
,, Cannanore	28	,, Cocconada 10
,, Tellicherry	29	,, Vizagapatam 12
,, Calicut	29	,, Bimlipatam 13
,, Beypore	29	,, Gopalpore 13
,, Cochin	30	,, False Point 15
,, Alleppy	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA 16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874.		Feb. 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSREH 18
,, Kurrachee	Feb. 3	,, Mahomerah 18
,, Guadur	4	,, Fao 19
,, Muscat	6	,, Koweit 20
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Bushire 20
,, Linga	10	,, Linga 23
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat March 1
,, Fao	14	,, Guadur 3
,, Mahomerah	14	,, Kurrachee 6
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY 9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 833 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd January 1874 at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, FORE-BUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs.	5 0	Horses Rs. 4
Second Class	,,	1 8	Carriages ,, 8
Third Class	,,	1 8	

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Messrs. MYERS KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Colwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	6
Dewas	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	6
Dhurmutur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Uttali	3	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	6
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	8

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and returning leaves Colwa at 11 A.M.

The Dewas and Dhurmutur Ferry Boats leave Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leave Dhurmutur at 2 P.M.

The Uttali, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Coburn, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS ..... Rs. 500; Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS ..... ,, 300 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 10th February, to be followed by the Extra Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, to leave on or about the 25th February 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage):—

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14-6
To Suez	£28	.....	£12-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th January 1874.

THE first-class French ship BERRYER, 404 Tons Register, will sail for MAURITIUS on the end of this month. For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. Ed. SAUDEY & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 26th January, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. MALWA, (2,933 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain G. Hyde, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled as per custom shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 19th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 ,,	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.,	27th do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs.	600
Second Class	,,	380

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE steam-ship ARIEL, 1,108 Tons, 700 H. P., will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, early in February.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—1st Class, Rs. 450, Exclusive of Wines.

This Steamer has Cabin and Saloon accommodation on deck, and carries a Stewardess. For passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., of Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Steerage.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	Saloon.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.
"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two before.

For hand-books of information, excursion tickets, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s.s. GOOD HOPE, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, to pay Freight, and take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for Goods short of delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Beinton.

Bombay, 19th January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their room, Meadow Street, No. 40, Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, containing:—Shirtings, T. Cloths, and Dhoties.

2 Cases Fancy Toys.
19,000 Dawson Cheroots. } Trichinopoly.
20,000 Thompson do. }
20 Dozen Italian Wine, Barbera, Barolo, Nebiolo.
1 Case Holloway Time-pieces of eight days.
1 Case Striking Bells for Clocks.
1 Case Ivory and Fancy Pen-knife with Knives.
2 Cases very superior Fancy Tin Toys, containing Spring Carriages, Horses, Mules, Railways, and other superior Spring Toys, Panorama Views, Magic Lantern, and a variety of other Fancy Goods, ever imported in Bombay.
On account and risk of the concerned—
4 Cases Foolscap Paper more or less damaged by saltwater.
On account of the Underwriters:—
V B—B—102-2—2 Cases Looking Glasses damaged.
,, 23—1 ,, Whips, damaged.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE MESSUAGE, BUILDINGS, AND LAND AT MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of January 1874, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 8 Hummum Street, by order of the Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate and effects of Nowrojee Byramjee Parukh, late Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Belgaum, deceased, the following property:—

All the messuage or bungalow coach-house, stable, out-building, and land, situate on the top of Malabar Hill, on the east side of the public highway called Nepean Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,975 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the public highway known as the New Road leading to Chowpatty, on the west partly by the said Nepean Road and partly by Government ground, on the north by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee and Edulbhoy Manjee, and on the south by Government ground, which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 19, and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Kemp and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, Solicitors, 5, Church Lane, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of two desirable Residences and Land at Matheran in the Zillah of Tanna.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of January 1874, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell in two lots, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of the Administrator, with the Will annexed of the Estate and Effects of Nowrojee Byramjee Parukh, late Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Belgaum, deceased, the following properties:—

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement four acres and ten goontas or thereabouts, being No. 103 in the Map of Matheran, deposited in the Office of the Collector of Tannah, together with the messuage, dwelling-house, and buildings standing thereon, known as Parbai House, situate on the west side of the public road at Matheran, in the sub-district of Kolapore, Zillah Tannah, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property belonging to A. B. Carvalho, Esq., and on the north and south by the public road.

LOT No. 3

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement four acres and twenty-four goontas or thereabouts, being No. 70 in the Map of Matheran, deposited in the office of the Collector of Tanna, together with the messuage, dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, known as Garbut Hall, situate on the west side of a public road at Matheran, in the sub-district of Kolapore Zillah Tanna, and bounded on the east by the said public road, on the west by property belonging to Government ground, on the north by Lots Nos. 102, 103, and on the south by Government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Solicitors, 5, Church Lane, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bomb y, 21st January 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of the whole of the costly and handsome stock in trade, shop goods and furniture, &c., of the well-known firm of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia, deceased, at the Instruction of his Executor, at his shop at Byculla, Pareli Road.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of January 1874, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the executor of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia, deceased, to sell by public auction, the remaining of the valuable stock-in-trade, shop goods and furniture, &c., at his establishment, No. 15, Pareli Road, Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue; the same consists of almost every variety of household furniture, best plated articles, glass and porcelain ware, chandeliers, argand lustres, pier and toilet glasses, brass and carved bedsteads, rich velvet and Wilton carpets, circular, pier, side, and dining tables, drawing-room chairs and couches, teapoys, chest of drawers, cupboards and wardrobe, English and carved whatnots, writing, folding, dressing and wash-hand tables, engravings in gilt and maple frames, handsomely carved ottomans, single, double, and three-light hanging argand and table lamps, cutlery, spare marble slabs and other miscellaneous articles, sets of English plated mounted on German silver single harness, carriages of every description, gentleman's and lady's saddles, and other miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues have been published, and the property is now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1874.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 21st JAN. 1874.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

KARAN GHELLO,
AND
DADA KAKA.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ARIEL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Ariel.

Bombay, 20th January 1874.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

THE BOMBAY SAW-MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY SAW-MILLS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in the Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., to pass the following Resolution:—

"That the following words be added to Section 2 of Clause 117 of the Articles of Association of the Company:—Provided that the Directors shall not have the power of purchasing or owning on behalf of the Company any Sailing or Steam Vessels for any purpose whatever."

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th January 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MEMONS FUTTEY MOHMED SHURIFF and HOOSAIN SURIFF, the Administrators of the Estate and Effects of the late MEMON JOOMA AHMED JUNOO, have contracted to sell to MEMON CASSUM ALLY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, all those two pieces of Fazendaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Mount Wade Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 4/9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on the east by the said Memon Wade Street, on the west by a messuage belonging to the said premises, on the north by the house of Hajee Abasttar Hajee Ebram, and on the south by the vacant ground of Messrs. Dossen Adult, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now vacant, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 43 and 44. All persons having a claim against the said property, by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, the Purchaser's Attornies, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the Sale will be completed after the above period without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 20th day of January 1874.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

UNEQUALLED as a Restorer and Preserver of the Hair.

Instantly arrests baldness, imparts a beautiful gloss, and is a most agreeable toilet requisite.

'Tis so refreshing. (*Popular remark.*)

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

WINES, &c., CONSIGNED TO
ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

SHERRIES—Pale and Sandeman's Dry Pale, Rs.	22	per doz.
Ditto's Amontillado	28	,,
Ashburner's Amontillado	24	,,
PEACH BITTERS LIQUEUR	18	,,
SPARKLING HOCKS and MOSELLES, Beckhardt's	30	,,
STILL Do (From Beckhardt and J. B. Astor) Hockheimer Rauenthaler	24 to 28	,,
Moselblumchem Geisenheimer		
CHAMPAGNES—A. Collins' Fleur de Silicry	20	,,
Carte Blanche, very superior	30	,,
CLARETS—Haut Barsac and Chablis	15	,,
,, Lamothe and Mouton	20	,,
Chateau Lafitte	30	,,

BRANDY—Fine Cognac, in quarter casks. (J. Dagobert.)

CHOICE SELECTED AUSTRALIAN WINES.

JAMES T. FALLON'S celebrated PRIZE WINES from the famous Murray Valley Vineyard, superior in soundness and purity to any European Wines at the same price.

IN STOCK—Shiraz and Reisling, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Muscat and Hermitage, expected shortly.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.
PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—As a sound and delicate Dinner or Table Wine this holds a very high character. A better Claret for every day use no one would desire.

Per Dozen—Rs. 10.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Produces a *Claret Cup* which touches perfection. Possesses the aroma without the acrimony of crude spices.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD, OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the *recipé* was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—Number Twos; of exceptionally fine quality.

Per Box of 100—Rs. 7-8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s.
Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 6d. per lb.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
AS SUPPLIED TO
The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,
IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay ..... WHEATLEY & Co.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LTD.,

Beg to call the attention of Owners of Horses and other Animals to the following instruments and invaluable

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

TREACHER'S ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDER.

Highly approved of and recommended, keeping Horses in a healthy state of body and helping to ward off many diseases, as Mange, &c., to which they are subject.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 each; per doz. Rs. 21.

TREACHER'S MANGE OINTMENT.

A most efficacious preparation for this and other troublesome skin diseases; not only cures but conduces to a proper condition of the skin afterwards, its occasional use maintaining it in a clean and healthy state.

The experience of more than twenty years has proved this to be an unequalled preparation.

In Bottles—Re. 1-8; per doz. Rs. 15.

TREACHER'S CLIMATIC PHYSIC BALLS.

PREPARED FROM THE RECIPE OF A WELL-KNOWN INDIAN AUTHORITY ON HORSES. Per doz. Rs. 4-8.

CONDITION, CORDIAL, COUGH, DIURETIC, FEVER, RHEUMATIC, TONIC AND WORM BALLS. Per doz. Rs. 4.

DISTEMPER BALLS FOR DOGS—For the first stages of Distemper. Per doz. Rs. 2-4.

TONIC BALLS FOR DOGS—For the advanced and weak stages of Distemper. Per doz. Rs. 2-4.

PURGATIVE AND ALTERATIVE BALLS FOR DOGS.—Per doz. Rs. 3.

WORM BALLS FOR DOGS.—Per doz. Rs. 3.

The above Medicines are prepared with special regard to the requirements of Horses, &c., in India

TAYLOR'S AND CUPISS' CONDITION BALLS.

James' Blister, Barrow's Golden Ointment, Steven's Ointment, Geneau's Liniment, Leeming's Essence, Clarkes Hoplemuroma and Neurasthenipponskelesterrizo, Elliman's Embrocation.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

POCKET SET, mounted in buffalo-horn handles, consisting of—Fleam with patent back, Scalpel, Drawing Knife, Castrating Knife, Nicking Knife, curved Bistoury, Seton Needle, Abscess and Bleeding Lancet, Director, Spatula, Rowelling Bistoury, Spring Forceps, straight Scissors, Hook and Tenaculum, two silver Probes, and six improved Suture Needles, in Morocco case, Rs. 50.

POCKET SET, mounted in buffalo-horn handles, consisting of—Fleam with patent back, Scalpel, Drawing Knife, Bistoury, Bleeding Lancet, silver Probe, straight Scissors, and Spring Forceps, Seton Needle, and four Suture Needles, in Morocco case, Rs. 25.

ABSCESS LANCETS, scales	Each	Rs.	2	0	3 blades	Each	Rs. 6 0
BALLING IRONS.—					With patent back	,,	,, 5 0
Black, each, Rs. 4-8, Bright	,,	,,	6	0	FIRING IRONS, Black, the set of 6 screwing into one handle	,,	,, 14 8
BISTOURY, curved, in buffalo	,,	,,	3	8	GUM LANCETS Lamper's	,,	,, 5 0
BLEEDING LANCETS, in buffalo	,,	,,	2	0	MANE PULLERS	,,	,, 4 0
BLOOD STICKS, hard wood	,,	,,	1	4	PROBES.—		
CATHETERS,—					Electro-plated	,,	,, 2 0
Elastic gum, with stilettes of whalebone	,,	,,	5	0	Whalebone, 6, 8, 12 & 14, inches long	,,	,, 1 4
Metal for Mares	,,	,,	4	0	RASPS,—		
CASTRATING KNIFE, in buffalo	,,	,,	2	8	Black, each, Rs. 4-8, Bright & Guarded	,,	,, 6 0
DRAWING KNIVES, in stag handles, fixed	,,	,,	1	0	SCALPELS	,,	,, 4 0
DRENCHING HORNS, improved	,,	,,	2	8	SCISSORS, for Clipping and Trimming	,,	,, 3 8
FLEAMS.—					SETON NEEDLES, in buffalo handles	,,	,, 4 0
Mounted in buffalo handles, each blade 2 blades	1	,,	3	0	SYRINGES, Pewter, each, 2 pints Rs. 10-8; 3 pints Rs. 12; and 4 pints	,,	,, 14 0
		,,	4	8			

CLYSTER SYRINGES AND STOMACH PUMPS,

With extra pipes for Sheep and Dogs, capable of injecting any quantity of fluid; very complete and handsome instruments in Mahogany case. Each Rs. 35.

PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.

Ingenious, simple and perfect in action; each Rs. 13-8.

DISINFECTANTS SUITABLE FOR USE IN THE STABLE, &c.

Condy's, Burnett's, McDougall's, and Beaufoy's Fluids, Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid, and Carbolic Disinfecting Powder.

All the Medicines required for Veterinary use supplied at the lowest rates.

Private receipts faithfully prepared with the best and purest drugs.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE NOTED

GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.

NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.

CONCERTINAS, BANJOS, GUITARS, TAMBOURINES, VIOLINS,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS,
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Our New catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are now ready, and copies will be forwarded upon application.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	
Deck Suits	12	0	to	20	0	
Overland Suits, All-wool				27	0	
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)				35	0	
Overcoats or Inverness

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

EXCHANGE on London has again advanced for the business of the Mail fully ¼ per cent. on the closing rates for last Mail, and the greatest uncertainty prevails as to the rate of exchanges for this or the coming month.

Government Securities are nominally the same, but with few buyers.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 11 5/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Credit, 3 do.	1s. 11¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 98¾ to ¼ nominal.
Do demand ..... 100¼ to 5/16.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand ..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	106¼
Four & half per cent.	102 nomal.
Four per cent.	101
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	¼ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	4 " "
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	113 ex coupon.

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		6 per cent
Fixed Loans on	do. to 3 months'	7½ "
Do.	do. over 3 do.	8½ "
Do.	on Merchandize	9½ "
Cash Credit	do. to 3 months'	8½ "
Do.	do. over 3 do.	8½ "
Do.	do.	9½ "
Bank Bills		8½ "
Mercantile Paper		8 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-12
Carolus	" 236
Mexican Dollars	" 222
France	" 236
Bar Silver	" 107½
Gold Leo	" 17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	" 17-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	" 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Rates by Steamers, £2 15 to £2-16-3, declining tendency. By Sail rates steady.

London	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 10s. 0d Wooden Ships " ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal Myrabollams ..... £2 5s. 0d. Coir bills ..... £1 10s.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 5s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool		£3 2s. 6d.
Havre Cotton		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat ..... £2 17s. 6d. Seeds ..... £2 17s. 6d. Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.	
China	Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. " Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt ..... Rs. 4 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay	..... Rs. 15 port charges.	
Mauritius	..... Nothing doing.	

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

MARKET dull and weak for Spinning and other shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rupees	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
72,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	750
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	280
8,150	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	265
45,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	430 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
11,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	150
16,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Guaranteed Stock	234 ex d,
.....	£20	19 9 1 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£10	19 6 0 1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 50	Colaba Land C	1,360
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	114
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	980
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,530
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all		Bhowanggur M. & P. Co	1,975
800	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,225
1,200	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	290
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,750
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,650
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,315
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,340
900	1,000	all	100p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,300
900	2,500	a l	150p.s.	Oriental	3,900
800	2,500	410	200p.s.	Royal	2,275
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
100	12,000	1,000	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,480
200	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	860
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	275
200	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	520
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900
500	1,000	all	40	Dahaba Press Co.	930
350	2,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,700
100	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	4,700
200	2,000	1,850	75 p.c.	Framjii Cowasji Press Co	430
300	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	655
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	775
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	500
600	2,000	5 60	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,980
200	1,000	all	...	Samson's Press Co.	850
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	515
140	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
32	1,500	1,350	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	40 pa.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
600	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	al	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	25
	500	all	45 ps.	Preacher & Co	420
	250	all	40 ns.	Viegas Patent Ship Co	225

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been no change in the position of our market, and prices remain quite unaltered. The up-country buyers are still keeping back from the market, owing chiefly to the prevailing tightness of money. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

340	pieces Grey	Madapollams	32 in.	24 yds. 3 lbs. at Rs.	2 0 0
1,200	"	"	"	32 " 24 " 2½ " at "	1 11 0
1,500	"	"	Shirtings	40 " 29 " 8½ " at "	5 0 0
500	"	"	"	40 " 29 " 8½ " at "	5 1 6
400	"	T. Red	Printers	24 " 28 " at "	5 10 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 19th gives no quotable change in our former quotations except a decline of ⅛ cents. in the price of Mid Uplands. The market is reported as closing dull, with sales only 12,000 bales. Fair Dholleras continues to stand of 5¾d. per lb. In the cotton market here there has been very little enquiry, and purchases to the extent of about 500 candies have taken place generally at our yesterday quotations. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50	candies	New Khandeish W.S.	at Rs.	161
100	"	" Nugpur	at "	184-86
150	"	" Unjar (March delivery)	at "	175
50	"	" Abro's F.F.F.	at "	198
15	"	" Kirkee	at "	192
100	"	" Dholleras (April delivery)	at "	180
50	"	" Barsee	at "	184-85
25	"	Old Dholleras	at "	161

METALS.

500 cwt Yellow Metal Breasers ..... at Rs. 47½ per cwt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Ariel (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Dec. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	St. Hilda	Hennedy	Galle.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s) ..	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Rutlandshire, Morgan, to Moulmain.
Steamer Lorne, Butcher, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Cornett, to Liverpool.
Steamer Assyria, to Coast, Calcutta and China.
Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.
Ship Assyone, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

Jan. DEPARTURE.
16 Scindia (s) ..... London.

GALLE.

Jan. ARRIVAL.
17 Golconda (s) ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Caradoc, s, 4 cases thread, S. Tyabjee & Co. ; 2 cases thread, Abdoolally Shaik Adomjee.

FROM LONDON.

Atholl, s, 15 boxes gunpowder, Abdoolhusson Escofbhoy.
Lorne, s, 40 cases of marbles, Cassum Abdoolrehmon.
Virago, s, 1 case tobacco, Sumsoodin Carsumjee.

FROM GENOA.

Indis, s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 5 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Burdigals, 75 cases brany, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Susanne, 46 cases claret, 154 cases wine, 79 cases champagne, 6 cases liqueurs and 62 packages brandy, L. Sibille & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 19 tons bones, Rogers & Co. ; 70 cwts. coir yarn, Shamjee Pudumsee ; 503½ cwts. myraballams, Goculdass Hurjeewan.
W. H. Atkinson, s, 26 bales cotton, Booth & Co. ; 30 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Panachund ; 250 bags wheat, Hajee Hassum Hajee Meerha ; 4 bales hides and 4 bales skins, Hassum Comer ; 12 bales wool, Savaldass Goormookeing ; 317 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Dunravan, s, 150 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.
Lorne, s, 49 bales wool, Purshotum Kavanjee ; 150 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Muriel, s, 101 bales wool, Nursey Khatow ; 35 bales wool, Morarjee Chutoor & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
South Tyne, s, 4 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Ahmed Remtoola ; 19 cases ginger, Goculdass Hurjeewan ; 500 packages wet dates, Woosman Voybux.
Benefactress, 250 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bertha, s, 71 cases olibanum, Peerbhoy Assur.

FOR TRIESTE.

Stamford, s, 100 bales cotton, Bheemajee Samjee.
Malwa, s, 100 bales cotton, Albert Kunkler & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Malwa, s, 64 bags teel seed, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa, 50 bales cotton, Albert Kunkler & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 550 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co. ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Albert Kunkler & Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12-3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

January 1874.	Mean of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.						Wind.	
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Excess of cloudy Sky (the Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day minus Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M.	General Direction.	Movements in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O	O	O		Mls.
12	29·974	71·8	61·6	55·2	·566	0·0	17·1	63·9 N, NNW, N.	376
13	·949	71·0	61·5	55·1	·580	0·0	17·3	60·9 N, NNW.	323
14	·959	71·3	62·6	57·1	·616	0·4	17·5	61·4 NNW, N, NE, NNW, NW, NNW, N.	276
15	·981	72·9	63·6	58·2	·605	0·0	18·8	64·2 N, NE, ENE, NNE, NNW, N, NNE.	272
16	·976	72·7	62·9	56·9	·582	3·0	18·8	63·9 NNE, N, NNE, NNW, NW, NNW, N.	243
17	·980	75·1	66·3	61·6	·638	0·0	18·5	65·3 N, E, ENE, NE, WNW, NNW.	194
18	·999	76·2	68·1	64·0	·673	1·6	18·7	68·9 E, ENE, WNW, W, NNW.	190

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 17.

Owen, Captain, Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.

JANUARY 18.

Baddeley, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Aurungabad.

JANUARY 19.

Plunkett, Vety-Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedugger.
Ketchen, Captain, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 19.

Dunlop, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff-Corps, on furlough, to England.

JANUARY 20.

Davies, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Delhi.
Habroyd, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Lahore.
Barrar, Captain, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to join, to Mahitpore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 17th Jan.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
22nd Regiment N I I—Lieut Col and Brevet Col J Bates, offg Comdt, to be Comdt, vice Col Whitehill, who vacates on succeeding to Colonel's allowances on the 17th Jan.

The following medical officers, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England in the next troop ship :—
Surgn I. McD. O'Farrell, Surgn K. J. Parr, and Surgn A. Anderson.
Surgns O'Farrell and Parr will travel from their present stations to Bombay by rail and steamer at the public expense.
Surgn Anderson will embark at Aden.
On the expiration of his present leave, Surgn Major H. Lamb, will do general duty, Poona Circle.
G O C No 712, 15th Nov, transferring Surgeon Hay from Aden to Bombay, is cancelled.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard Test :—
Maj H M G Purvis, 9th Bgde R A.
Sub-Lieut F M Rundal', 40th Foot.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secry of State for India, on the 15th Jan 1874 :—
Capt F W Joseph, S C, Ex Engr, P W Department.

The following orders are confirmed :—
16th N I—Regimental Order, dated 1st Jan 1874, directing Capt Strong offg Second in Command to officiate as Comdt, and Lieut Snell as Quarter Master in addition to their respective duties, as a temporary measure, in succession to Maj Newport proceeding on leave.
Regimental Order, dated 6th Jan 1874, directing Lieut Col Cheshyre, Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
56th Foot—Lieut E C Parker, for one month, from date of arrival of H M's Troop-ship "Malabar," to proceed to Mean Meer.
8th N L I—Lieut C O Nicholetts, 2rd Wing Subaltern, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan 17.)

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr E C Nunn, Colr of Customs, Hoshungabad, in extension of the leave granted to him dated 17th Nov 1873.
Surgn-Maj J F Barter, Offg Inspr Genl of Prisons and Dispensaries, assumed charge of the current duties of the Office of Supt of Vaccination and Sanitary Comr, Central Provinces, on the 13th instant.
The Chief Comr is pleased to appoint Sadashiv Mahipat, Officiating Tahsildar of Umrer, to be a Mag of the 3rd Class, in the Nagpore District.
The Chief Comr is pleased, under Section 5 of the Central Provinces' Courts' Act XIV. of 1865, to declare that the Court presided over by Sadashiv Mahipat, Offg Tahsildar of Umrer, Nagpore District, shall be of the 2nd Grade, having jurisdiction up to Rs 300.
Mr H F Bartlett, Asst Comr, and Sheik Rajub Ali, Hospits, Asst, delivered over charge respectively of the Jail and Medical duties of the Damoh District to Mr T King, Civil Surgn, on the forenoon of 7th Jan 1874.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 8th January 1874.

Capt H. M. Dale, General List, is re-appointed Quartermaster of the Sappers and Miners, with effect from 1st Jan 1874.
The undermentioned officer has passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language :—
Surg J. G. Rogers, M. B., Poonamallee Depot.

The following orders are confirmed :—
13th Nov 1873.—By the Officer Comdg 67th Regt, appointing Lieut J. L. Popham, Actg Adjt, and Capt A. J. Poole, Actg Paymaster and Quartermaster to the Wing at Tongboo.
4th Dec 1873.—By the Officer Comdg Northern District, appointing Col E. H. Blomfield, 7th N I, to the Command of the Garrison of Vizapatam and Waltair, during the absence of Bgdr-Genl G. Selby, on a tour of Inspection, and Maj C. J. Godgrey, S C, as Station Staff Officer, during the absence of Maj D. Standen, Bgd-Maj, on duty with the Bgdr-Genl, with effect from the 16th Dec 1873.
31st Dec 1873.—By the Comdt 32nd N I, appointing Col J. J. Fulton, to officiate as Comdt, Lieut-Col R. J. Baker as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Capt A. Wingfield as Wing Officer, the latter Officer without prejudice to his duties as Wing Subaltern, with effect from the 1st proximo, vice Col A. F. Place.
31st Dec 1873.—By the Comdt 40th N I, appointing Col C. Nicholls to officiate as Comdt, M J R. S. Burge as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Capt R. H. Philipps as Wing Officer, the latter Officer without prejudice to his duties as 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Col A. H. A. Hervey.

Leave of absence :—
89th Foot.—Sub-Lieut A. G. H. Hayne, in continuation to the 4th March 1874, Neilgherries, sick certificate.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 26	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Feb. 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Jan. 27	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 26	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 5 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—
7 P.M.
Monday ..... Jan. 26.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

4 P.M.	4 P.M.
Tuesday ..... Jan. 27	Tuesday ..... Feb 10

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under :—
Saturday ..... Feb. 7

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

Kurrachee and Persian Gulf steamers will leave as under :—
Friday ..... Jan. 23 Monday ..... Jan. 26
" ..... " 30
† Persian Gulf steamer.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Supplemental date.
Monday ..... Jan. 26

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Kzutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpoor and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Minar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail, will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEMACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,
BEGS to inform the public, he has NOT APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. OKE and SONS ..... Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. ..... Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ..... Duncan Hall, Secundrabad, Deccan.
To avoid imposition all Orders have his Name and Address on them.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	"	0	4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RADCLIFFE—January 12th, at Deesa, the wife of G. Radcliffe, Esq., Adjutant H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DuBois—January 17th, at Royapooram, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Dubois, of a daughter.
FENTIMAN—January 13th, at Lucknow, the wife of the Rev. A. Fentiman, Wesleyan Chaplain, of a daughter.
ROBINSON—January 13th, at Mooltan, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Robinson, M. A., Chaplain, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOPE—KING—January 15th, at St. Saviour's Church, Arrah, by the Rev. W. Wilkinson, Charles William Hope, Esq., Executive Engineer, to Lucy Harriett, third daughter of Robert King, Esq., Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Shahabad.

DEATH.

FRASER—January 12th, at Guntoor, George Hunter Fraser, Agent B. I. S. N. Co., aged 33 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1874.

THE mercantile community has, we think, some reason to complain of the suddenness and severity of the strain to which the money market in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay has been subjected for the last week, through the anxiety of Government to provide itself with funds for the purchase of grain. It is not many weeks since Lord Northbrook published a Resolution, the evident object of which was to suggest that Sir George Campbell was inclined to exaggerate the possible effects of the famine, and that the Viceroy did not intend to let himself be carried away by the impulsiveness of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The public, having confidence in Lord Northbrook's soundness of judgment, sympathized with his lordship, and accepted with perfect trust his assurances that everything had been provided for, and that the officers of Government were quite prepared to deal with any emergency that might arise. Now, the official narratives of the drought from the publication of this comforting Resolution up to the present date have been almost hopeful in tone ; and the impression has been gaining ground that, after all, it was unlikely the famine would be the terrible calamity foreshadowed by Sir G. Campbell's gloomy imagination. Last week, however, without a note of preparation, the State banks were called upon to give up a large proportion of the Treasury balances ; and almost simultaneously, as if to increase the panic, it was announced that the Viceroy would not go to Simla this year, as the state of Bengal was so serious that he did not feel himself justified in leaving the plains. It is not surprising that the public took alarm at this news, or that the unexpected pressure on the money market and the uncertainty as to what will come next have deranged all the operations of trade. One cannot, then, help asking if there was any necessity for this action of the Government in springing a mine on the unsuspecting mercantile community. As we have said, the drought has not become worse ; if anything, the prospects seem to have brightened, for some rain has fallen in the districts to the south of the Ganges, and it is only in Tirhoot apparently that actual famine has yet shown its face. Could not the Government, then, have foreseen a month ago what would be the probable extent of its requirements to pay for grain in the middle of January, and have warned the banks to have a certain sum in readiness by

terwards the linguist exclaimed loudly—"Who'll give me a smoke? who'll give me a smoke, I say?" Apparently to preserve peace a comrade answered, "Wait a minute till I fill the pipe," and "All right, Jack," was succeeded by a couple of minutes' complete silence. "There you are, pipe and matches," was the next sound, and immediately afterwards the dim blueish flame of a "Tandstickor" displayed the figure of a man sitting huddled up on his "bed" in the act of lighting a pipe. "Puff, puff, puff," but, lo! a sudden *swish* of brilliant sparks from the bowl put out the light and with an exclamation of disappointment the victim lay down again grumbling. A few minutes elapsed ere another neighbour proffered "a smoke," and again the same *swish* ensued, the patient evidently somewhat inebriated exclaiming, "The Lord have mercy on my soul. *What wonderful matches!*" and lay for about half an hour bewailing his hard fate, when the third pipe was handed to him, and on the third occasion with the same result: this time, however, the explosion singed his face, and in language more forcible than polite "the fellow that put gunpowder in his pipe" was anathemised as an "ignorant pariah," and recommended to the "infernal regions." Still *sub rosa* and in a whispering style which displayed a wholesome dread of the "provost" hovering about within a few feet of the spot, the tirade of the victim was carried on until after eleven, beyond which hour my recollection does not extend. A few minuts after reveille (5 a.m.) saw all hands astir, and almost immediately coffee was brought and handed round, to which I cheerfully added the contents of my "pocket pistol," and thus ended my first night "under military law."

Information from trustworthy sources justifies me in saying that the Camp will certainly extend over the full time (one month) originally intended, although it is probable there will not be any flying column. In my next you shall have a programme of the following week's work, which by the bye will be by divisions separately and independently, thus certainly leaving another week for grand battles. Lord Napier will inspect the troops on Thursday.

REVIEW.

THE INDIAN ANTIQUARY, JANUARY 1874.

THE *Indian Antiquary* begin the third year of its existence as a magazine deotel to Oriental science and research; and theopening number which lies before us is, we think, *a whole*, the very best issue of the periodica since it came into being. It certainly contains natter of more general, popular interest than as filled the numbers which have preceded it, and thus it may naturally claim at our hads a more lengthy review than usual. Several of the numbers which have gone before have contained individual articles both of greatr literary weight and more general interest; but these have been few and far between, and have been but as occasional islands in a broad sea of learned dissertations and profound scientific enquiries. But in the present case we hartily recommend one and all of our readers to purchase the current number of the *Indian Antiquary*. They will find that it is literally brimful of very interesting matter, which, whilst it is instructive, is also most entertaining. Mr. Boyle, C. S., of Madras, in the numbe before us, gives a capital article on Telugu Folk Songs; Captain Mackenzie, of Bangalore, gives a very spirited description of weird scenes at a village festival; Mr. Damant, of the Bengal Civil service, gives some interesting Bengalee legends; Mr. Rehatsek's description of a strange talisanic medicine cup should be at once read by the members of the local branch of the Royal Asiatic society, especially for one reason, to which we all hereafter allude; and the papers which follow these are all, with three brief exceptions, of popular interest. The present number of the *Indian Antiquary* is unaccountably late,—a facetious friend at our elbow remarks that it was fired off a gun of welcome to Mr. Burgess, who has just turned to Bombay by the last mail, and underhose auspices the *Antiquary* was first started. It its intrinsic excellence atones for the delay in its publication.

The garden is large from which it is our present duty to cull only a few twers. Our readers must visit it for themselv if they desire to know about it. We shall sk lightly from article to article in the numbe of the *Antiquary* before us. We are glad see, as we do, that one conspicuous fault of thigenerally carefully-edited magazine is, partially least, absent from the pages we are reviewing One of those queer freaks that often haunt the brains of learned orientalists entered afore time into the cranium of the editor of the *Antiquary*. The freak we allude to was that of spelling thromanized forms of the Indian names of certa towns, not only incorrectly and without an scientific accuracy, but as no one ever spelt the before. The curious reduplicated imprecation, *um-dam*, may be the right way, scientifically considered, of spelling *Dum-dum*; but no power on earth can make the right spelling of Tanjore Tanjor." It is either Tanjore, as it is popularly alled, or *Tanjávúr*, as the name would appear when transliterated with unbendingly accurate scientific precision. However, on the title-page also of the number of the *Indian Antiquary* before us we come to "Bangalore" thrice, and immediately afterwards to "Koimbator." And, in the centre of these names, we alight upon "Berhampr." Surely either "*ore*," or "*or*," or "*ur*," should be adhered to in one page. The popular spelling of Indian names is at least consistent in this, that we should unhesitatingly write Bangal*ore*, Koimbat*re*, and Berhampor*e*. Scientific accuracy is ver good in its way, but we do not like the sham article. "Tanjor" *looks* wonderfuly wise and correct, but it is a pompous delusion and a pedantic snre. *Tanjávúr* signifies, to the orientalist, "The City of Refuge"; Tanjore signifies to the Ecopean a very fertile district, and town in the Madras Presidency; but, when we read of an ar hor's name in the *Indian Antiquary* as Mr. Burnll, C.S., of *Tanjor*, the place of that learned Sanscritist's location is about as vague as the exac site of Hades. But as Tanjore is generally as hot as purgatory is said to be by those who seen to know all about it, there may be a hidden kernel of significance in the mis-spelling lately patronized by the *Indian Antiquary*. But enough. Where are the flowers we promised to cull from the number of the magazine before us?

Here is one. It is the opening article. Mr. Boyle, of the Madras Civil Service, gives us a really valuable result of his Telugu experiences. Not only is Mr. Boyle a tolerably careful translator, but he is a carful observer and really facile versifier. He passes an opinion on one portion of the late Mr. Gover's book on the Folk Songs of Southern India, which indeed may almost with equal force be passed on the whole. Mr. Gover was a clever man, and in his work struck a new and valuable vein in the mine of Oriental literature. But he had vague notions of what a "folk-song" really is; and, worst of all, he was a very inaccurate linguist, one who tried to make up for deep and accurate knowledge of vernaculars by the industrious use of his peculiarly acute powers of observation. One other writer in Southern India has undertaken the task of interpreting Madras folklore; but he also has failed in one particular, namely, he was unable, probably from the very nature of the subject, to lay before the readers of the *Antiquary*—in the columns of which his attempts appeared—full translations in their entirety of the *whole* of folk-songs, portions of which were in essence poetical, portions utterly puerile. A contemporary contrasts very favourably the translations of the writer to whom we allude as compared with the translations of Mr. Boyle; but Mr. Boyle's work in the present number of the *Antiquary* is uniquely valuable in one respect, since it is an exceedingly and minutely faithful representation of Telugu folk-lore both in its puerile and dignified aspects. Our reader should peruse the very interesting and sometimes really beautiful lyrics from the pen of Mr. Boyle. They are simple enough and only too short. They breathe of the free open country. The characters in them are chiefly men of the old Roman type, who are ready to cast aside the plough at a moment's notice to grasp the sword. In the first lyric the hero forsakes agriculture for conquest. Another lay is that of a common water-drawer, who sings at his work of the charms of the "swelling breasts" of his sweet-heart, and in Mr. Boyle's version exclaims of her:—

> "He who thy bosom's charms might scan
> Would be a beauty-blinded man:"

a poetical exclamation, in sooth, for a common coolie to use! The same rustic singer carols forth the praises of a girl with a nose, not as our own poet-laureate has so delicately described it as

> "Tip-tilted like the petal of a flower,"

but whose nasal organ has a different peculiarity, for we are told that as "from the brook she went" was seen—

> "The maiden fair, *with nostrils wide*"!

Surely this line embodies a thoroughly oriental idea! We like wide nostrils in racing horses, but do we admire them in women? Mr. Boyle's interesting paper closes with a pretty poem, beginning:—

> "The creeper's tendrils clasp the river,
> And shall my love's arms clasp me never?"

One great value of Mr. Boyle's translations is that he received the poems he treats of direct from the lips of rustic Telugu singers. Mr. Boyle should have, however, omitted three lines which now appear in the last of the specimens he gives us of Telugu folk-lore. The lines we allude to are decidedly of the "fleshly school of poetry." Mr. Rossetti has nothing warmer in his volume than the language here put into the mouth of a tender virgin with "budding breasts."

Captain Mackenzie, of Bangalore, gives a capital description of a village feast in honour of a local goddess. The festival was celebrated in Mysore. It was held at night, and the magic scene and weird sacrificial rites are vividly described. Amongst other customs, on this night of the year, the village women have to pass across a trench, four feet long, two broad, nine inches deep, filled with live, glowing embers. However, flowers and flambeaux seem to take a more prominent position in the feast than fire does; for Captain Mackenzie goes on to write:—

> From the description one reads of walking through fire, I expected something sensational. Nothing could be more tame than the ceremony we saw performed; in which there never was nor ever could be the slightest danger to life. Some young girl whose soles were tender might next morning find she had a blister, but this would be the extent of harm she could receive.

Mr. Damant's Bengali Legends are continued, and possess a good deal of interest. "The farmer who outwitted the six men" is a piece of considerable humour. Notoriously, the Hindu mind revels in stratagems. Certainly, the diplomatic abilities of the farmer in the story before us were very great, for he persuaded his six enemies to allow themselves to be tied up in sacks, and thrown into a river, in order that they might catch horses at the bottom. This feat is as remarkable as that one popularly attributed to Burke, in that it was said he had, by the simple force of ratiocination, and power of convincing by means of judicious rhetoric, *argued a horse's hind-leg off!* Mr. Damant's Bengali Legend, is however very similar to certain German and Italian ones which have for their moral that mental wit is superior to physical force.

The contribution of Mr. Rehatsek to the present number of the *Antiquary* is a very interesting one, and is accompanied by an engraving describing an Arabic Talismanic Cup, covered by many very ingenious hocus-pocus medicinal nostrums and emblematical figures. Mr. Rehatsek's paper contains the following very suggestive paragraph, to which we beg to draw the attention of the Society referred to therein:—

> The cup (3-2 inches in diameter and 1-1 inch deep) which I am now about to describe is the property of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, for which I have described it and seven others, all larger than this one, the largest of them measuring 8-2 inches in diameter and 2-8 in depth. But as some time must elapse before the Journal of the Society is printed and published, I think I may be allowed to insert the description of one of these cups, namely, the smallest, in the *Indian Antiquary*.

The Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society *for the years* 1871 *and* 1872 has only just been issued; and here is one effect of procrastination. The paper we are noticing is, in essence, a severe, though undemonstrative, protest against that delay which is frequently one of the worst evils which characterize the accomplishment of scientific undertakings.

Mr. Sinclair, of the Bombay Civil Service, and Professor Bhandarkar, represent Bombay in the number before us. The only matter of popular interest contained in the paper by the latter is to be found in his concluding paragraph:—

> I have thus brought together seven passages from a work written in the middle of the second century before Christ which show that the stories about Krishna and his worship as a god are not so recent as European scholars would make them. And to these I ask the attention of those who find in Christ a prototype of Krishna, and in the Bible the original of the Bhagvadgita, and who believe our Puranic literature to be merely a later growth. If the stories of Krishna and Bali, and others which I shall notice hereafter, were current and popular in the second century before Christ, some such works as the Harivansa and the Puranas must have existed then.

It is easy for scholars to refute the insinuation contained in the above; but this is not the place for scientific discussions, and at least Professor Bhandarkar should be heard out fully ere a refutation of his allegations are attempted. We may just say, in passing, that a work may be written a century before Christ, but that it may now contain interpolations, written many centuries after Christ.

We have no space now at our disposal to go into the capital article (reprinted by us yesterday) on the Ajanta Frescoes, and Mr. Griffiths' labour in connection with them. We hope Government will pay attention to Mr. Griffiths' forcible appeal in which he says—

> "There are no other ancient remains in India where we find the three sister arts—architecture, sculpture, and painting—so admirably combined as we do at Ajanta. This surely should be a sufficient plea for their better preservation. To leave them in their present unprotected, uncared for condition would be a disgrace to any Government."

The remainder of the number before us contains several minor articles which we need not here discuss.

But the last brief paper contains an account of a very remarkable social custom amongst the *Vellalahs* of Koimbatore, which is well worth quoting:—

> A father marries a grown-up girl, 18 or 20 years old, to his son, a boy of seven or eight, after which he publicly lives with this daughter-in-law until the youth attains his majority, when his wife is made over to him, generally with half a dozen children. These children are taught to address him as their father. In several cases this woman becomes the common wife of the father and the son. She pays every respect due to her wedded husband and takes great care of him from the time of her marriage. The son, in his turn, hastens to celebrate the marriage of his acquired son, say about six years old, with the usual pomps, ceremonies, and *tamasha*, and keeps the bride himself as his father had done. She will of course be not less than 16 years old. His lawful wife is now left under the guardianship of his father. When the course of time renders it necessary, he makes his son's wife over to him with a pretty good number of *buckkitch*, not forgetting at the same time to initiate the eldest boy among them in the great traditionary rule. So on the practice is perpetuated from father to son for generations.

In conclusion, we repeat the advice we have given to those who may value our opinion, viz., —read the current number of the *Indian Antiquary*, which contains a surprising amount of interesting information in a small compass.

ONE of the latest inventions in America is a diamond-saw for cutting stone "The machine is the ordinary reciprocating saw machine; but diamonds form the cutting tools, in combination with the steel blade as a guide. The diamonds are set in 'cutter blocks' at intervals upon the blade, and work horizontally as a true saw in the stone set beneath. While an ordinary saw cuts on an average fifteen inches of brown stone in a day, the diamond-saw will do as much in half an hour."

THE PROSPECTS OF GOLD IN THE WYNAAD DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since reading Mr. Bruce Foote's criticism on my letter on "Gold and Mineral Prospects of W. India," I have also read the geological papers which, I asserted, proved that many of the rocks of the S. M. Country were Cambrian and lower Silurian; and I must modify my assertions. I had taken it for granted that Newbold, and especially Aytoun, had proved the age of the rocks I was writing of: whereas I find that Aytoun only goes so far as this. After dividing some rocks of the Belgaum collectorate into three groups, he says—"If the rocks of the second group belong to the Devonian series, the hypogene schists must be either the rocks of the Silurian or Cambrian series, as their unconformable stratification points out a greater age than the less disturbed and superimposed beds of limestone and sandstone;" and further on in his papers describing the Dumbul Hills Aytoun says—"They appear to be strictly analogous to the quartz ranges and metamorphic parallel bands of the Ural Mountains, and those of Australia; and, like the latter, I conclude they will be found to characterise the gold zone of this district." I must admit at once that no writer has yet fixed the ages of these rocks, which will be very difficult owing to their being as far as is known at present destitute of fossils. But I believe that Mr. Bruce Foote will permit me to state concerning them, that the older and crystalline rocks belong to series as old or older than any other stratifications known. For this I presume is accepted concerning the Indian gneiss. I make this presumption tentatively: because, as I have said, I am not a geologist and I am quite unfamiliar with what may have been written about Indian gneiss. I am taking for granted, subject to correction, that the Indian gneiss has been placed well nigh at the bottom of known stratified rocks; and, if I am right, I have all I ask for in regard of the crystalline rocks of the S. M. Country, which I believe to be gold bearing and generally metalliferous. For my practical experience in Australia has shown me that gold and other minerals, especially galena, antimony, and tin, must be looked for in the lodes running through stratifications inferior to the upper Silurian series, in which last also good prospects have been obtained. It is no object of mine to fix the age of the crystalline rocks of the S. M. Country. I know just enough of geology to be aware how hard that task is. All I ask for, as a practical prospector, is to know that I am searching through series older than the upper Silurian rocks; and, in doing so, much as I should be reassured by the dictum of a geologist, I should still, I must state deferentially, rely mainly upon my observation whenever it enabled me to recognise by sight and association here the same sort of rocks which I knew to be metalliferous in Australia. Thus I should not at all confine my search to the lower Silurian formations, in which are situated many gold fields in Victoria, and in other parts of Australia. On the contrary I know well that splendid gold has been got in I believe Laurentian rocks resting on the granite. At Dunnolly, where the most nuggetty gold has been found, the schists are right on the granite; and in the gullies near Glen Innes in N. S. Wales, where I have seen strong reefs, the rocks are I think Laurentian in places at least. However, I repeat, I have not sufficient geological lore to fix the age of rocks. I write relying mainly on practical knowledge which tells me the sort of places I should prospect; and all I know geologically is that the rocks which I like best to search should be older than upper Silurian; and, as a general rule, the nearer they are to granite the better. By this I do not wish to be understood that there are no minerals in younger Palæozoic formations. I am aware there are; but I know my way best about the lower formations which are too often the richest. I say nearer, alluding to super-position. I would not look for gold in granite, though it has been got there occasionally in veins of quartz passing through it. But I know that tin comes out of granite, and that not always in lodes, sometimes it is disseminated right through the laminæ of granite, and is disintegrated out of it so as to form very rich tin diggings. I think there are some not many thousands of miles away, though where, I am not at present inclined to say. I sum up this part of my letter by explaining that I attach very little importance to the fact whether the crystalline rocks of which I wrote in my first letter are Cambrian and lower Silurian, or whether they belong, as I gather from Mr. Bruce Foote, to the Indian gneiss series, which is lower down, and so to my mind highly eligible for prospecting in.

Considering the last part of Mr. Bruce Foote's letter, I admit the strength of his argument that "the non-existence of richly auriferous alluvia may therefore be a very strong proof of the original poverty in gold of the older rocks." But I remember how Sir Roderick Murchison argued from this point to prove the age of the deposit of gold in quartz, which he thought more recent than that of other minerals. On this matter I have my own humble opinion, which is not valuable enough to take up your space with. But it is somewhat in place for me to observe here, that this argument, applied as it was by Sir Roderick to prove his favourite dictum that quartz reefs decrease in gold-bearing richness as they increase in depth, is, I think, incorrect. In support of this view I will not theorize. I will quote some remarks of Mr. Brough Smythe, of the Victorian Government Mining Department, who formed his opinion from a large number of ascertained facts, as follows:—"And the only conclusion I would draw would be that there is no reason to believe that quartz reefs become poorer as the depth increases. The fact that the expense and labour of extracting quartz from great depths compel the ordinary miner to confine his explorations to the surface of the reefs has no doubt misled many observers; but it is now proved that, in this colony at least, the capitalist, aided by skill and practical experience, may safely pursue gold mining operations to great depths with the same confidence in the results (due regard being had to the cost of working), as if he were mining on or near the surface." In 1868 the same gentleman further corroborated what he had written by reference to the results of mining at greater depths; and he may as incontestably prove in the next edition of his "Gold Fields and Mineral Districts of Victoria" that there is no diminution in the richness of quartz reefs at 700, 800, or 900 feet beneath the surface, or at even greater depths Not few will be the examples he may produce from old Bendigo; and at Pleasant Creek he may very well lie in the way to show that highly auriferous quartz is being got below the 1,000 feet level.

The matter of depth from the surface seems to have nothing whatever to do with the richness of the runs of gold through quartz. The idea that the upper quartz was richest rested on alluvial deposits having been very rich; at first sufficient weight was not given to the fact that the deposits of gold in the alluvium had been the work of ages during which time and abrasion were ransacking thousands of quartz veins through at least hundreds of feet of different levels. But Mr. Bruce Foote will think that this line of argument does not affect the position he points to, that the slightly auriferous character of drifts is strongly against the supposition that the quartz from which they were derived is anything else but poor. I can only say on the subject that in cases of that kind adjacent quartz reefs have often paid expenses, and sometimes have been found to be very rich; and I was not at all surprised to see in a recent issue of your paper, that a Mr. Vigor, who claims ten years' experience of quartz mining in Australia, speaks highly of the show at Wynaad, while he believes at Devallah good machinery might secure an ounce of gold to the ton.

Here I must repeat one word of warning. If it should happen that Indian prospects of gold-getting become warm, it will inevitably follow that persons always on the look out at Melbourne will come here and float companies. These men are likely to talk largely about mining which they are also likely enough to know very little about. On the other hand, they will have had great experience in floating companies, a process I have found to be very often attended with prodigious sinking of capital, which drags down confiding shareholders with it in shoals to much greater depths, where the temperature is very hot indeed.—Yours faithfully,

GILBERT ELLIOT,
Bombay Civil Service.

MR. V. N. MUNDLIK AND MR. NAIRNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not necessary that you or any of your readers should enter into the merits of the question between Mr. Nairne and Mr. Vishwanath N. Mandlik. There is, in truth, no question at issue between them Mr. Vishwanath quotes a paragraph from a work of Mr. Nairne's, and Mr. Nairne writes to you, in perfectly temperate terms, to say that Mr. Vishwanath had put upon that paragraph a construction which he had not intended it to bear. Mr. Vishwanath responds, in altogether intemperate terms, to the effect that Mr. Nairne ought to have meant what that gentleman says he did not mean, and concludes by schooling him in the laws of exactitude and good breeding. It is hardly necessary to point out that no "satire," judicial or otherwise, was ever yet meant to express the serious truth, and that, if Mr. Vishwanath supposed from Mr. Nairne's words that he considered his lordship's judgment as an expression of the serious truth, Mr. Vishwanath must be ignorant of the common uses of language. Mr. Vishwanath's next paragraph supports the supposition:—"I do not know what data Mr. Nairne possesses for characterising a judgment of Her Majesty's High Court as 'hyperbolical' or even 'satirical.' Until he *proves* the contrary, at least decency requires that he should keep silence on the subject." Your readers may echo Mr. Vishwanath's earlier words, and wish that he would say exactly what he "meant"; for this last sentence of his means exactly the opposite of what Mr. Vishwanath intended it to mean. But this is not the point to which I would draw attention. What I desire to notice is the inveterate propensity of natives to import personalities into a purely intellectual discussion. When Mr. Vishwanath tells Mr. Nairne that decency requires that he should do so and so, he is guilty of what would be a piece of gross impertinence if it came from any one else than a native; and which can be excused in him only on the ground of his presumably engrained incapacity to comprehend the ordinary usages, the first principles, of good manners. An English gentleman who should use Mr. Vishwanath's language would, as you know, be tabooed in the opinion of his own associates. And yet the ludicrous predominates so far that it is almost impossible to be angry. Mr. Nairne, I should fancy, is considerably surprised to find a native vakeel constitute himself the *magister morum* of English gentlemen. It is very good of Mr. Vishwanath to "trust" that his future publications "will satisfy the craving of the most energetic revenue officer." Do not let him do himself the wrong to suppose that his writings, however numerous, can ever satisfy any one's craving for them. Princes, warriors, statesmen, revenue officers, and the writer of this, whenever they are depressed and have mislaid their *Punch*, will, like Oliver Twist, "ask for more."

A. B.

ENGLISH SPORTS IN RAJCOTE.

RAJKOTE, 16TH JANUARY.

INSIGNIFICANT as this place is when compared to your metropolis, it still affords pleasure and amusement to one who seeks them. Whenever you go to take an evening walk round the station, you see on the Ariyan-ground, or the esplanade, or the college compound, companies of young men playing out-door English games. These sports, I should observe *en passant*, are greatly encouraged by the establishment of the Rajcoomar College, where attention is paid not only to the mental culture of the princes, but, as is common in all the English colleges, a great deal of care is taken to improve the general physique of the students. *Mens sana in corpore sano.* And the result has turned out to be favourable. Those princes who were, before they entered the noble institution, rather weak and destitute of energy, now appear to be ruddy, strong, and healthy. Every day they are seen to play at cricket, football, or croquet, in which all of them are more or less adept. Last Monday, being a Hindoo holiday, they played a match with the Hindoo Cricket Club. This match has excited a peculiar interest here, and so I will append the scores for the information of your readers. The 'Hindoo' side was apparently the stronger, the College team, with the exception of three or four, consisting of boys hardly above fifteen. The toss was won by the College, but they let the 'Hindoos' in, and the play commenced at about 1-30 p.m. The Hindoos finished their first innings for 31 only. Then came the time for the College eleven to handle the bat, and their adversaries went to field. Jasvatsing was the hero of the College team, making 64 runs (1 six, 4 fours, 5 threes, 6 twos, and 15 singles) and *not out*. His style of wielding the bat is said to be excellent. This is the result of the instructions given by the Principal, who himself is one of the best of cricketers. The rest of the College-wallas did not figure well; and the innings was closed for 110 runs. After a pause of about ten minutes the 'Hindoos' commenced their second innings, which finished for 27 runs—total, 58. The Collegians thus won the match by 52 runs and an innings. The victory was decisive. The scores are as follow:—

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE v. THE HINDOO CRICKET CLUB.

HINDOO ELEVEN.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Laiwalla, b Cavasjee	5	b Cavasjee	10
Pitamber, c Ratilal, b Kapadia	5	c Ratilal, b Kapadia	0
Manilal, b Cavasjee	1	b Kapadia	0
Adhipati, b Kapadia	1	b Kapadia	8
Ved, b Cavasjee	0	b Kapadia	5
Jhaveri, c Cavasjee, b Kapadia	2	c Ratilal, b Kapadia	0
Ghelabhoy, b Kapadia	0	b Cavasjee	0
Jagonnauth, not out	1	run out	0
Vithaldas, b Kapadia	12	b Cavasjee	2
Maneklal, b Cavasjee	0	b Cavasjee	1
Girdhurial, run out	0	not out	1
Byes 2, Leg Byes 1	3		0
Wide and no ball	1		0
Total	31	Total	27

COLLEGE ELEVEN.

1st Innings.	
Cavasjee, b Laiwalla	1
Kapadia, c Manilal, b Pitamber	3
Dave, b Pitamber	4
Ratilal, c Ved, b Pitamber	4
Jasvat Sing, not out	64
Hari sing I., b Adhipati	11
Wakhat Sing (Loonawara)	0
Hari sing II., run out	10
Juan Sing, b Laiwalla	0
Kalobha, b Pitamber	0
Unver Khan, self-out	0
Byes	0
Wide	1
Total	110

DELTA.

BOMBAY.

WE are requested, with reference to the notification in the *Government Gazette* Extraordinary of the 19th inst., to state that owing to the Dalhousie not having left Kurrachee until 11 A.M. on Monday, there is no probability of her being here till late to-night. The attendance of officials at the Bunder may therefore be dispensed with.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Lake for the week ending Saturday, 17th January, was 55 feet; in the corresponding week last year it was 49 feet 6 tenths.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Monday at the Jamsetjee Hopital concerning the death of Jawer Raghoonath, who on the 14th inst. accidentally fell from a cocoanut tree. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A WARNING TO BUGGY DRIVERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Mahomedan named Hajee Cassum, a hack buggy driver, was charged with driving his vehicle rashly, and thereby injuring one Bhickoo Luxmon. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE MEASURE.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, Laljee Ghella, Desur Khetsey, and Bhimsey Tyer, grain dealers, were charged with having in their possession a false measure of capacity, they being retail dealers. The first and third prisoners were acquitted. The second prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50.

THE CONVICT PESTONJEE DINSHAW, late a solicitor of the High Court, and now undergoing a sentence of seven years' imprisonment for attempting to commit murder, was sent down to Bombay from the Yerroda Jail on Monday, and from here he was yesterday sent to Ratnagherry, where he will be lodged for the remainder of the term of his imprisonment.

A FAMILY PERFORMANCE.—The amateurs of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club perform for families at the Grant Road Theatre to-night, when they produce the historical play, entitled "Karan Ghello," and the very amusing farce, "Dada Kaka." As this will be the only opportunity for native ladies to see these pieces, it is expected they will greet the amateurs with a bumper house. The "suttee" and the fairy scenes in the play will be found worth going a long distance to see.

THE DEWANSHIP OF BARODA.—The *Bombay Gazette* puts forth, as one of the principal reasons for his declamation against Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's appointment to the Baroda Dewanship, that Mr. Dadabhai is a stranger to the Baroda State. We regard the argument worth nothing in the case of a native, but should it have any force, can it at all stand when he learns as a fact, which we know it is, that Mr. Dadabhai is originally a Gaekwari subject, having been born in the Nowsaree Purgunnal of the Gaekwar State where his father resided. He came to Bombay in his early youth for education.—*Indu Prakash.*

*** Does the fact that Mr. Dadabhai was born at Nowsaree make him a native?—ED. B. G.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.

YESTERDAY afternoon the quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices—Captain Henry in the chair. It was some time before a quorum could be formed, and it was not until twenty minutes to three that the first quarterly meeting of the new Corporation could be commenced.

THE NORTHBROOK GARDENS.

Mr. Currey (chairman of the Town Council) mentioned that a site had been chosen for the Northbrook Gardens in Trimbuck Purushram Street, near Grant Road. Government, by a recent resolution, had agreed to grant that site to the Municipality free of rent in perpetuity, on the condition that the Corporation undertake to maintain the garden. The estimated cost for this maintenance was Rs. 600 a year. He begged to propose that sanction be given to the permanent maintenance of the Northbrook Gardens at an estimated cost of Rs. 600.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and agreed to.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Mr. Currey moved that the Corporation should approve of the appointment of Colonel Moyle as superintendent of the Victoria Gardens. Mr. Currey said Colonel Moyle's experience elsewhere rendered him qualified to take charge of these gardens, and already they showed some signs of improvement under his care.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PORTION OF SEWREE CEMETERY.

Mr. Currey asked for sanction to the payment as recommended by the Town Council of the claim of the Roman Catholic Bishop, amounting to Rs. 11,409-13-6, on account of expenditure incurred at Sewree Cemetery (the expenditure of Rs. 172-15-1 incurred by the Municipality for work done in the Cemetery to be deducted from the above amount). The expenditure had been incurred in respect of blasting rock in order to improve the burial ground allotted in Sewree to the Roman Catholic community. A conference had been held by the chief municipal authorities with the Roman Catholic Bishop and Dr. Dallas, and the former came to the conclusion that the claim on behalf of the Roman Catholic community was a just one.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Currey, in reply to the remark of one of the members of the Corporation, mentioned that there is a large expenditure before the Municipal Corporation in respect of providing proper burial accommodation for the various classes of the community.

A GOOD-SERVICE PENSION.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee explained the circumstances connected with the case of Bhasker Ramchunderjee, formerly gardener to the Agri-Horticultural Society, and who had been in the service of the Municipality for forty years. He submitted a petition from Mr. Bhasker praying that a pension be granted to him, and moved that under the special circumstances of the case a pension of Rs. 40 per mensem should be granted to the petitioner from the 23rd June 1871, the date of his discharge by Mr. Crawford.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

THE CENSUS REPORT.

The Secretary read a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of Dr. Hewlett's report on the census of the town and island of Bombay 1872. The letter was highly eulogistic of Dr. Hewlett's labours.

Mr. Currey moved that the report be recorded with an expression of the Corporation's high appreciation of the manner in which the taking of the census was conducted by Dr. Hewlett.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

RE-APPROPRIATIONS.

The Secretary read a letter submitting a list of re-appropriations in the Budget grants recommended by the Town Council for sanction by the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner made a brief explanation regarding the items, and asked the Corporation to record them.

A discussion was about to be started upon the items, when

The Municipal Commissioner reminded the Corporation, that according to the Municipal Act all the Corporation could do was, not to veto any of the items, but simply to record them.

Mr. N. Spencer thought that such matters ought to be discussed freely by the Corporation.

The Chairman read section 38 of the Act, and stated his opinion that its terms left no doubt that the Corporation could not interfere with the action of the Town Council regarding the items.

Mr. Byramjee C. Ghandy said it seemed to him that members of the Corporation might just as well stay at home, and he hoped he would be excused if he made the remark that the whole system was a farce.

Mr. Currey said it appeared to him that the reason why such matters were brought before the Corporation at all was that publicity might have a healthy effect upon the Town Council. He then proposed that in accordance with the letter dated 20th January 1874, from the Secretary of the Town Council, the sum of Rs. 26-7 (which amount falls due in consequence of a small sum being charged monthly by the Port Trust in respect of premises occupied by the Corporation in Mody Bay) extra to the Budget of 1873, be granted under section 39 of the Municipal Act; and that the other readjustments reported under section 38 be recorded.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Currey proposed that the expenditure of Rs. 15,52S-14-1 on account of the past year's liabilities for 1873, paid from 1st November to 31st December 1873, be sanctioned.

The motion was agreed to.

PROPERTIES SOLD.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted a statement of the grounds which had been sold within the quarter on behalf of the Municipality amounting in value to Rs. 2 583. A small part of this sum would require to be returned in consequence of the Oriental Spinning Company—which had bought a small piece of land at Breach Candy for pumping purposes, on the understanding that the sale would be null if Government withheld its sanction to the land being employed for the said pumping purposes—not receiving the necessary sanction.

This was all the business before the Corporation.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

JUGONNATH RAMJEE v. BUKUTRAM GODEYRAM.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 9,516, due by defendant for money lent and advanced to him at Bombay by plaintiff, and for commission and other charges. An adjustment of account had taken place, on which the sum claimed was found due to plaintiff. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 9,516, with interest at 6 per cent. from the 26th December 1870, costs, and interest on the judgment at the same rate.

SAMUEL ISSAJEE v. RAMCHUNDER WISHWANATH.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Saani, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,144 on a judgment of the Small Causes Court. The defendant set up a Marathi agreement dated 3rd September 1871. There was no translation of it, but his Lordship's knowledge of the Marathi language enabled him to go through the agreement, which appeared to be executed four months before the decree of the Small Causes Court, and to tell defendant that it was no defence to the present action. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,154, costs, and interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment until payment.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT v. WISHWANATH RAMCHUSTNA.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the defendant. The suit was by consent postponed for another day.

CASES DISMISSED.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance:—Sittaram Harridas v. Joomukram Doolubram; Dadabhoy Rustomjee v. Bhimjee Sajun and another.

The following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott:—

INDERJEE NAROONJEE v. HENRY GAMBLE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. This case, he said, came before his Lordship on the 16th of December, when, as his Lordship would remember, Mr. Lang appeared for some of the defendants, and applied to have the case transferred to the long-cause list. Instead of having the case transferred at once, the second, third, and fourth defendants were allowed the option of paying into Court, before the 16th of this month, the sum of Rs. 12,617. Since that the defendants had not paid in the money, but had paid a portion of the claim, and given a promissory note for the remainder.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the second, third, and fourth defendants, contended that his clients had already settled the case with Mr. Inverarity's clients without including the fifth defendant's costs. As far as they were concerned, the case was settled.

Mr. Inverarity referred to a letter from Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, the defendants' solicitors, to the plaintiffs' solicitors, offering to pay the defendants' costs without referring to the taxing master, as proof that the agreement was merely a settlement of how the sum of Rs. 12,617 was to be paid, exclusive of the question of cost.

His Lordship said it seemed to him that the settlement come to was this that instead of paying the money into Court it should be paid to the plaintiffs, and the costs be paid as if the case had been heard in the usual way. He, therefore, ordered that the case should be dismissed, the first defendant's costs being paid in the first instance by the plaintiff, and the plaintiff being at liberty to recover them as against the second, third, and fourth defendants.

BEGUM FATMA SULTAN v. MANARBHOY ROMANJEE.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, for the defendant.

Mr. Latham said he was instructed to move that the case should be transferred to the long-cause list.

Several of the witnesses who would have to be called, Henry Prentis, one of the attornies engaged, Mirza Fuzoola Khan, the Persian Consul, and others, were not in Bombay, and for this reason alone the case ought to be transferred to the long-cause list.

The Advocate-General said he saw the case would occupy a much longer time than was usually allowed for a short cause, and he would ask that the defendants should be ordered to hasten the commissions which would be necessary for the taking of evidence, and that security should be given for the amount in dispute.

His Lordship said he could not order the money to be paid into Court, but he would order that the defendants should make an application

movables, an enactment which, inasmuch as it relates only to the acquisition of a title by positive prescription, seems to be unaffected by Act XIV. of 1859, and to stand unrepealed in the Presidency of Bombay.

The learned Counsel for the appellant have, however, insisted on the authority of these decisions that a Toda Giras Hak must be held to be an interest in immovable property, because, according to Hindoo law it would be "Nibandha.' Their Lordships, in dealing with this argument, prefer to use the Sanscrit word, inasmuch as they do not think that "corody" is a very happy translation of it; "corody" being a word of mediæval origin, properly signifying a peculiar right viz., the grant by the royal or other founder of an abbey of certain allowances out of the revenues of the abbey in favour of a dependent or servant. (See Ducange, *in verbo*: Fitzherbert "*De Natura Brevium*," p. 229, writ "de corrodio habendo.")

Whether a Toda Giras Hak be "Nibandha" within the strict sense of that term is, in their Lordships' opinion, a question not free from doubt. The original text of Yajnyawalcya, which is the foundation of all the other authorities cited by Chief Justice Westropp, implies that the subject rendered by the word corrody in 2 Colebrooke's Digest, Placitum xxxiv, is something created by royal grant. This, too, is included in Professor Wilson's definition of "Nibandha." That the word in the subsequent glosses on Yajnyawalcya's text is used in a wider sense may be due to the want of precision, for which Hindoo commentators are remarkable. It is, however, unnecessary to consider this point, because their Lordships are of opinion that the question whether a Toda Giras Hak is an interest in immovable property within the meaning of Act XIV. of 1859 is one which ought not to be determined by Hindoo Law. It appears from the authorities cited in the case (reported in the second vol. of Morris's Reports) that the Grassias were sometimes Mahometans, and therefore that the Hak may in its inception have been held by a Mahometan. It is certain that, as these Haks now exist, they may pass to, and be held and enjoyed by Mahometans, Parsees, or Christians; and their Lordships think that the applicability of particular sections of this general Statute of Limitation must be determined by the nature of the thing sued for, and not by the status, race, character, or religion of the parties to the suit. The period of limitation within which the claim is barred must be fixed and uniform, by whomsoever that claim is preferred or resisted.

The determination, therefore, of the present question depends, in their Lordships' opinion, upon the general construction to be given to the terms "immovable property" and "interest in immovable property" as used by the Indian Legislature. Their Lordships cannot think that the former term is identical with "lands or houses." They conceive that the word "immovable" was used as something less technical than "real," and that the term "immovable property" comprehends certainly all that would be real property according to English law, and possibly more. In some foreign systems of law in which the technical division of property is into movables and immovables, as, *e.g.*, the Civil Code of France, many things which the law of England would class as "incorporeal hereditaments" fall within the latter category.

Now, what is disclosed on the Record touching the nature of this Hak?

The plaint claims it as "leviable upon the village Mouzah Kalam." The fair inference from the written statements of the respondent is, that the Hak existed and was regularly paid by his father, as Inamdar, up to the year 1857-58. The question raised by these statements as to the right of the respondent and his father to discontinue the payments is one to be determined, not upon the issue of limitation, but on the trial of the other issues settled in the cause. The evidence taken in the suit shows that the answer of Hukomutrai (the respondent's father) to a question addressed to him in 1856 by a native official, to the effect whether there was any Toda Giras paid for the Maharana of Amud *on account of the village of Kalam*, was, "There are payable Broach 501 rupees for the Toda of the said Rana; that the same Hukomutrai described the money paid by him on account of this Hak, in his deposition of the 6th of November, 1861, as "the money on account of Toda Giras leviable upon my Inam village of Kalam," and, in his deposition of the 4th of April, 1862, as "the annual amount of Toda Giras of my village of Mouzah Kalam;" and further, that the payments made were made out of the revenues of the village, and were so entered in the village accounts.

Taking this as the fair result of the evidence, and considering what has been ruled touching Toda Giras Haks in the case in the 8th Moore's Indian Appeals, and other decided cases, their Lordships are of opinion that, whatever may have been the origin of the Hak, it must be assumed to be now a right to receive an annual payment which has a legal foundation, and of which the enjoyment is hereditary; and that the liability to make the payment is not personal to the Respondent, but one which attaches to the Inamdar into whosoever hands the village may pass; or, in other words, that the Hak is payable by the Inamdar *virtute tenuræ*. This being so their Lordships have come to the conclusion that the interest of the Hak-dar does possess the qualities both of immobility and of indefinite duration in a degree which, if the question depended on English law, would entitle it to the character of a freehold interest in or issuing out of real property (see 1 Cruise's Digest, p. 47, Plac. 10); that upon the general principles of construction applicable to an Indian Statute it must be held to be "an interest in immovable property" within the meaning of Act XIV. of 1859; and, accordingly, that the suit, having been brought within twelve years after the date of the last payment, can be maintained.

This being their Lordships' conclusion on the first and principal question argued, it is unnecessary for them to consider the second, viz.:—Whether, upon the principles enunciated and enforced in such cases as The Dean and Chapter of Ely *v.* Cash, 15 M. and W.; Grant *v.* Ellis, 9 M. and W.; and Owen *v.* De Beauvoir, 16 M. and W., and 5 Exch., it ought to be held that, inasmuch as Act XIV. of 1859 contains no express words to bar the right as well as the remedy, that statute can have any effect on the appellant's claim, except that of preventing him from recovering more than the arrears for the six years next preceding the institution of the suit. Their Lordships abstain from the consideration of this question the more willingly because it was never raised in the Courts below; because the pleadings in the suit, which is brought to establish the right as well as to recover the arrears, assumes that the whole claim is subject to the law of limitation; because there seems to be a considerable body of Indian authorities which support that assumption; and because the limitation applicable to claims to establish rights will, at no distant date, have to be determined by the more carefully-drawn Statute of Limitation of 1871, which is soon to supersede that of 1859.

On this appeal their Lordships will humbly advise Her Majesty to reverse the decrees under appeal; to declare that the appellant's suit is not barred by the Statute of Limitations, but was brought within time; and to remand the cause for trial on its merits. Their Lordships think that the appellant ought to have the costs of this appeal. The costs incurred in India by reason of the trial of the second issue should be dealt with by the Bombay High Court in the usual way on the final determination of the cause; the appellant receiving back the costs (if any) which he may have paid under any of the decrees reversed.

CABUL.

1st January, 1874.—The Ameer asked the heir-apparent, Ubdoolla Jan, if he was sending out his orderly sepoys for practice every morning. The Sirdar replied that he was doing so regularly. The Ameer also desired Quazee Ubdool Kadur to take pains to instruct the officers of the troops in drill in the English language. A private council in which Wuzeer Syud Noor Mohammed Shah, the Moostoufee and the Commander-in-Chief were present, was then held.

2nd.—The chief object of yesterday's council, says the Paishkhidmut of the Ameer, was to decide about Toorkistan affairs. The Ameer intends to call Mohamed Ullum Khan, the governor of Toorkistan, and General Hafeezoolla Khan, hakim of Budduksha, to Cabul, and to send some other chiefs in their stead Paishkhidmut Laif Mahomed who has gone to Toorkistan to bring the General has not returned as yet. The Paishkhidmut of the Ameer was also saying that Mohamed Ullum Khan and the General are now regretting that they fell out with each other and are ready to be reconciled if they were kept in their posts.

3rd.—The following news is given by an arrival from Toorkistan:—

"It having been reported by an informer that a Russian had arrived in the cantonment of the Afghan troops in Toorkistan, Naib Mohamed Ullum Khan, the governor of that place, sent for him, and asked him what his object was in going about in the city. "I have come here merely to see the place and country, and with no other object," replied the Russian traveller. Mohamed Ullum Khan treated the Russian very kindly, appointed him a place to put up at, and ordered some of his men to be with him day and night.

The governor of Toorkistan reported the matter to the Ameer Sahib, and asked his opinion about the Russian, that is, whether he, the governor, was to send him to Cabul, or to turn him out from his territory."

4th.—A merchant just arrived from Toorkistan gives the following news:—

"Naib Mohamed Khan, the governor of Toorkistan, has proclaimed by tom-tom, that if the people of Mour, Tukka and Yomoot, who having been oppressed by the Russian have been compelled to leave their homes, wish to live there quietly, well and good they might do so, otherwise they were to leave Toorkistan for other regions."

6th.—Since Sirdar Ubdoola Jan has been appointed heir-apparent to the Ameer Sahib, Sirdar Ahmed Allee Jan, the son of the late Sirdar Mahomed Alee Khan, or the grandson of the Ameer, is very much displeased, and does not attend to the orders of Ubdoolla Jan. The Ameer is thinking of appointing Sirdar Ahmed Allee Jan governor, and Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan, whom Sirdar Yakoob Allee Khan does not wish to remain in Herat, the deputy governor of Toorkistan.

6th.—An arrival from Kokan gives the following news:—

"The Russian Governor has ordered the roads constructed from Agha Mujid to Kashghar to be opened for the public. Some more Russian troops have arrived at Agah Musjid, either to relieve the garrison at Tajkund as it was given out there, or to march direct to Kashghar. When I was at Kokan, news was received there from Tajkund that the Russian sipahsalar was thinking of having serais built at different places from Tajkund to the frontier towards Mushed, and to place chowkees on the roads to enable the merchants and travellers to pass on the roads unmolested. The Russians are said to be inhabiting the deserted villages at Oorgunge."—*Delhi Gazette.*

A CALCUTTA WHITE ELEPHANT.

The writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* remarks, repeating the meeting of the Calcutta Justices on Thursday last:—The minor business of the meeting over, Mr. Hogg presented his little bill, showing that, though the market had been open only about a fortnight, a sum of seventy thousand rupees, the greater part of which he had already disbursed on his own authority, had been found necessary to encourage that process of buying and selling which, when conducted on ordinary commercial principles, usually pays its own expenses. But this was not all. It was evident from the tenor of his remarks, as well as from the course events had taken, that, in order to sustain this process of buying and selling in the place in which the Justices had decided that it might be most conveniently carried on, it would be necessary to go on pouring out money like water for an indefinite period. As if one thunderbolt was not enough to electrify the meeting, another was in the meantime launched into their midst, in the shape of that most terrible of all documents, a legal opinion, showing that the question before them was not only one of infringing the rules of commercial prudence, but of rushing into the clutches of law. The effect was startling; and the curtain, I am told, fell upon a *tableau vivant*, worthy of the pencil of a Doré to depict for future generations of rate-payers. Like Ajax defying the lightning, Mr. Hogg still stood superb and unmoved, while around him on all sides were to be seen the prostrate forms of his colleagues in every conceivable attitude of deprecation and despair. Poor Mr. Hogg! He may well complain that the men who were the foremost to urge him on to war have shamefully deserted him in the hour of battle.

Thus closes the first act in the drama of the Markets. Whether it is to be comedy, or tragedy, and on what scene the curtain will next rise, no one knows. One thing alone is certain, that, whatever the denouement may be, and whether Hogg kills Sil, or *vice versa*, the public will have to pay.

The Justices may go up to Government for an Act, prospective and retrospective, to legalise the expenditure of Municipal money in making advances to butchers and fishwomen. They may even move the Government to declare that the land on which the Dhurrumtola bazaar stands is required for public purposes,—though whether, under the circumstances, a Government with any self-respect is likely to comply with such a request may reasonably be doubted; but before they do this, they will be wise to consider what the financial result of such a course would be. The interest on the fourteen lakhs of rupees, which, if they succeeded, the market would have cost the town, there or thereabouts, would alone be nearly double the amount of rent realised from the Dhurrumtola bazaar. Can it be reasonably expected that the Municipal Market will yield this? and if it can be made to yield it, what is likely to be the consequence to the public?

FAMINE PROSPECTS IN MALDA.

The famine prospects in the Malda district, though far from re-assuring, do not present so gloomy a picture as in Behar. The badoi crops in this district had been sown over a more extended area than was the case in ordinary years. The yield was a tolerably fair one; and had the ryot followed his customary rule of retaining the proceeds for his domestic use, there would be little fear of a famine in this part of the country. Unfortunately, however, this is exactly what the ryot has not done. Even as early as August there were vague rumours of a famine in Behar, and the grain-dealers of Calcutta were not idle. Agents were despatched to the various well-known grain-exporting centres, and the ryot in most instances, tempted by the profitable rates offered by these dealers, sold off all their available crops. An additional inducement for the favourable conclusion of these sales arose from the fact that at the time the aman crops in Malda gave every prospect of a plentiful harvest. It is not surprising, therefore, that the ryot of this district parted with every seer of grain he could possibly get threshed out before the dealer and his train of bullocks left the neighbourhood. If proof were wanting to show how completely the district had been denuded of grain, attention might be called to the fact that the price of rice in Malda some three weeks before the reaping of the miserable remnant of the aman crops, fell in places as low as 7 seers for the rupee. A temporary panic necessarily ensued which no doubt in some measure contributed its part towards the sensational telegrams which appeared both in the home and local newspapers. The aman crop, it is hardly necessary to state, was a failure. The most favourable computation does not place its average value higher than what is usually described as a three-anna crop. The ryot, however, now thoroughly alarmed at the near prospect of starvation, brought home even to his dull intellect by the panic already alluded to, jealously guards the wretched balance of the crops, and cannot be induced to part with a single grain of it even on the most favourable terms. The cold-weather or rubbee crop in the Malda district is not a rice crop, but consists for the most part of mustard, vetches and various kinds of pulse. The timely showers of Christmas have done much towards improving the prospect of that which before the rain came, was looking parched and discoloured, and much troubled by insects. There is every reason to hope that the coming harvest will yield a fair outturn. It must not be forgotten, however, that the rubbee crop does not increase the amount of rice now hoarded up in the district, though it will no doubt materially assist in eking out the supply through the critical months of June, July, and August. The absence of all precedent makes it extremely difficult to draw any satisfactory conclusion, even from the most accurate arrangement of facts. The famine of the year 1770 only displays itself as an indistinct blotch in the history of our administration of this country, and can therefore serve no useful purpose, as a period of reference; that of 1865-66, though of later date, bear no material resemblance of the famine which is now apprehended in Malda. In that year both the districts of Malda and Dinagepore produced fair average crops, and the temporary scarcity which visited these parts in the year indicated was the indirect result of the wholesale export of grain, which was greedily bought up for the benefit of the more impoverished districts. Malda and Dinagepore in ordinary years are large grain-exporting centres. An eight-anna yield, obtained from the harvest of the aman paddy, is generally considered a fair average crop. An outturn of this value in ordinary years suffices not only to meet all the requirements of the numerous itinerant merchants who overrun the district, but also to keep the market rates for rice at the various hats at 20 seers for the rupee. This year, as has already been stated, the average yield of the aman paddy has been at most a three-anna crop. No particle of this yield has been sold by the ryots. The question, therefore, arises whether the grain now hoarded up is sufficient to meet the wants of the population in the district and enable them to tide over the coming months of scarcity and distress. If the amount of food were evenly distributed among the people it perhaps might safely be assumed that famine in its most appalling form would not visit the district. But a careful inquiry shows that this is not the case. Ryots are at the best of times very reticent when questioned as to the value of their crops, and this year they are naturally doubly suspicious, and do not hesitate to invent the most misleading fictions to conceal the truth from the inquisitive inquirer. Some families will no doubt doubt have more than enough to supply their wants; the surplus; however, will be hoarded up with jealous care to the very week which ushers in the new harvest, and then be sold at more nominal rates, though hundreds have been waiting the bare necessaries of life within a few yards of the hidden store. Others again have enough to eke out the next three months from their own private sources, and then will no doubt have to support themselves by the purchase of grain from the Calcutta grain dealers who may be induced by the prospect of gain to open a temporary mart in the neighbourhood or have to fall back on the Government relief works within a few days of the district. The favourable outturn for the rubbee sowings must not be lost sight of altogether. At the worst it will blunt the keen edge of the evil which is impending over the district, even if it does not lessen the force of the blow. On the whole, therefore, it is not to be denied that scarcity will be severely felt by the population of the district for the next four months, and that this distress may possibly culminate in a milder species of famine in the months of June and July.—*Indian Observer.*

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JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs. 20	to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	" 50	to 3,000
CLOCKS	" 15	to 150
MUSICAL BOXES	" 15	to 300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CARE FULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS .....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all Storekeepers dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect in the following diseases:—Cholera, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NOTICES.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN, WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

DADABHOY COWASJEE has removed from No. 30 to No. 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Ross & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in general that he has always on hand an extensive STOCK of GLASS, CROCKERY and PLATEDWARES, of every description; Lamps and Lustres of the best make; Filters of all sizes, from Doulton and Watts; Rich Toilet sets, complete, which he offers FOR SALE at much REDUCED PRICES. Articles given on hire for a day or month.

Messrs. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fanc